

Iron County Register.

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IRONTON, MO.,
THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1880.

Williamsport, Pa., had a \$100,000 fire last Friday.

The Ohio delegation to the Cincinnati Convention is instructed to cast its first vote for Mr. Thurman for President; after that a large majority of the delegates are for Tilden.

Illinois will declare for Grant. The county meetings for the selection of delegates to the State Convention were held last Saturday, and Senator Logan and his friends carried everything before them. It began to look blue for the anti-third-termers, and correspondingly bright for the Democracy.

The Whittaker investigation drags along without any new developments. There seems to be a great deal of ill feeling between the officers of the court and the lawyers, and each side seems just now more deeply engaged in watching the other than in endeavoring to discover whether Whittaker sinned or was sinned against.

Pemiscot county last Saturday instructed for Hon. L. H. Davis for Congress. Tally one for Pemiscot! It is a break in the Ward boom on his favorite battle-ground. We didn't count on Pemiscot, but we are none the less pleased at the action of her people. The Ward managers thought they were playing a nice little game in having the conventions in the south end of the district called at an early date in order to influence the more doubtful portions of the district.

"Joey is a devilish sly;" But little Pemiscot gives him a fine black eye.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is fully persuaded that the Ohio Convention was a triumph for Tilden. It says:

At last it is a Tilden combination; and behind the triumph of Thurman in yesterday's Ohio Convention stands the thinly-disguised victory of Samuel J. Tilden. Not one of the delegates at large chosen by the Convention believes that Mr. Thurman's nomination is possible, though they will all, doubtless, prove loyal to the instructions of the Convention, within the limits of that devotion which is measured by common sense. The significant fact is that these delegates, so believing, have been selected by an anti-Thurman combination, by a coalition of which Mr. Tilden is the unhidden, acknowledged head.

Some persons in the interest of the Field boom send us a circular, the body, breeches and essence of which, (barring some fulsome praise of Mr. F.), is an assault upon Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Considering how "unavailable," how "imbecile," how "paralytic," how deficient in everything that would make him an acceptable candidate before the people, in the eyes of these gentlemen of the various minor-keyed booms, it is wonderful the unanimity with which they come to the conclusion that Mr. Tilden must be killed off before their respective booms can be made effective.

The Blaine men seem to have been as badly outgeneralled in Maryland as the Grant men were in Georgia. Although they had a large majority of the convention, they permitted Grant and Sherman to capture the bulk of the delegation. Of a total of sixteen they are certain of three only, Grant gets seven, and perhaps more. The delegates were requested to vote for Blaine, it is true, but they refuse to consider the request as binding, and express an intention of following their individual preferences. It was a bad day's work for the managers of the "Plumed Knight."

The Republicans of New Hampshire, solid for Blaine, passed this resolution at their Concord Convention:

"We congratulate Ulysses S. Grant, a most renowned and illustrious citizen of the republic, on his safe return from a tour of the world, and we fervently wish that the afternoon of his remarkable life may be made serene by exemption from the strife and happy in the respect and affection of a grateful country, whose unity he did so much to preserve, and whose destiny he did more than any of his compatriots to advance."

There is a delicate irony here which reveals the fine Roman hand of the Hon. William E. Chandler, a smart and bright young politician, who used to be known as the "lesser Chandler" while the late Zachariah was alive.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a ball on Tuesday night of last week. It was a gay and grand affair. The Mansion House was lighted and decorated without regard to expense; the dancing spaces were marked off with silken cords; flowers bloomed everywhere; two bands discoursed music; Commander Potter, U. S. N., had the honor of opening the ball with the Lady Mayoress, whose husband later on presented him the freedom of the city in a box of costly workmanship; the other officers of the Constellation were treated civilly by the lords and ladies present; and the supper left nothing to be desired.

It would be interesting to know how many hungry Irishmen, Irish women, and Irish children, in desolate mountain-side hovels, went without supper on that Tuesday night, while the fiddling and feasting were going on at the Lord Mayor's.

The friends of the three prominent contestants for the Republican Presidential nomination are making some very bold claims as to the number of delegates they have secured. Grant's friends claim 417 votes for him, Blaine's friends 333, and the Shermanites 238, a total of 988, or 232 more than a full convention. Grant, it will be seen, is the only candidate for whom enough votes to elect on first ballot are claimed. The disputed States are Alabama, claimed by all three candidates; Colorado, claimed by Grant and Blaine; Florida, claimed by Grant and Sherman; Delaware claimed by Blaine and Sherman; Georgia, claimed by all three; Illinois, claimed by Grant and Blaine; Louisiana, in which Blaine and Sherman claim some of the votes and Grant all of them; Mississippi, in which Sherman claims to be able to get some votes away from Grant; North Carolina, between Grant and Sherman; Pennsylvania, where Blaine claims 33 votes belonging to Grant, while a few scattering votes are claimed by all the candidates in South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. Sherman's claims are evidently the most fictitious, being mainly without any basis whatever.

The St. Louis Times booms for Morrison. That is all right. But it should not allow itself to be carried so far from a truthful basis as to assert that Missouri is opposed to Tilden, and that a great majority of Democrats in this State "would regard his nomination as a greater misfortune than has befallen the Democracy since 1860." If a poll of the Democratic voters of the State could be taken, two-thirds of them would be found to favor Mr. Tilden. Here in the Southeast we want the man who can win, of course; but not to such an extent as to surrender principle at the dictation of Tammany or the politicians. A victory with Mr. Tilden would mean more and be worth more than if the standard of the party were borne to success by any other man. It would give such a rebuke to fraud and wrong-doing and imperialism as to make them disappear from view for the next hundred years. All this every Democrat feels to be true; and we don't feel disposed to forego so grand an opportunity for the vindication of right and liberty because of the noisy demonstrations of a few disorganizers in New York the perpetuation of whose corrupt practices depend upon the destruction of Mr. Tilden. Whatever may be said or done, the rank and file of the party in this State are for him, and if their delegates to Moberly give proper expression to their sentiments, the delegation to Cincinnati will be for the man who was elected in 1876.

Last Saturday was a day of great political excitement at Fredericktown. The Democratic mass meeting for the selection of delegates to the Moberly, State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial conventions was held at the courthouse at two o'clock P. M. on that day. The crowd was too large to get into the building, and the meeting adjourned to Rozier's Grove, south of Fredericktown, where it was held. The selection of a delegation to the Judicial Convention caused the excitement. James D. Fox and Wm. N. Nalle, both of Fredericktown, were before the meeting as candidates for circuit judge. There were about eight hundred Democratic voters present, and of these about seven hundred and fifty voted for Fox and forty or fifty for Nalle, when a division on the judgeship was called. The following are the delegates to the different conventions: Moberly—G. W. Lampher, F. R. Newberry, W. J. Collier, J. W. Hill and F. T. Lee; State—J. W. Hill, Frank Hill, J. D. Penkins, W. J. Collier, Wm. Nifong, M. A. Jackson and John Torance; Congressional—G. W. Lampher, J. W. Hill, M. A. Jackson, John Ed. F. Edwards, M. Deguire and J. M. Anthony; Judicial—John H. Townsend, Gus. Gregoire, F. R. Newberry, A. J. Beardsley and Sidney Morton, F. T. Lee, O. K. Clardy, J. W. Hill, M. A. Jackson and Robert Monteer. Col. T. T. Crittenden was present and made a short speech in the courthouse Saturday morning.

The delegation to the Moberly Convention is uninstructed but inclines to Tilden. The delegation to the State Convention is also uninstructed, but is understood to favor Crittenden for Governor, Richard Walsh for Secretary of State, Thomas Holladay for Auditor and Wm. Carter for Supreme Judge. The Congressional delegation was instructed for Martin L. Clardy and the Senatorial for James G. Donnel.

A Valuable Discovery.

Prof. Darwin has assured us that some flowers manifest a decided partiality for porter-house steak. Now comes M. Schaefer Kestner and endeavors to prove to the world that bread has a penchant for "hog and hominy." The discovery is of peculiar interest to dyspeptics, for bread can be made to perform the functions of the alimentary canal, and thus relieve dyspeptics of all bother except mere deglutition—and, of course, paying the baker's bill, which is sometimes a more difficult process than that of digestion. Science has since found that several

vegetable juices, or saps, dissolve meat, but M. Kestner is the first person who observed that in the process of bread making a peculiar fermentation takes place which produces complete digestion of meat. A beefsteak hashed fine mixed with dough containing yeast, disappears entirely by the time the bread is taken from the oven. The nutritive principles of the steak are dissolved and incorporated in the bread. Not the least curious phenomenon noticed in these circumstances is that meat, which so rapidly becomes putrid, when once incorporated into bread may be kept longer than ordinary bread. Bread made in 1873 has recently been exhibited at the Academy of Sciences, and was found to be as sweet and free from mould as when it came out of the oven. At first M. Kestner used raw meat. He mixed one and one-tenth pounds of flour, one pound of leaven and three-fourths of a pound of raw beef, minced fine; water in sufficient quantity was added, and the dough was left to ferment. In two or three hours the meat had disappeared. The bread was then baked as usual, but the preparation had a disagreeable sour taste. To remove it M. Kestner first boiled the meat in just the quantity of water necessary to wet the flour, and used this water in kneading. The meat should be rid of all fat and only salt enough to season the bread added; for of too much salt be added the bread will become humid and spoil. The objection to this bread is said to be that it is insipid. If bacon should be used instead of beef the objection is removed. Veal, also, is said to make a delicious meat bread. All these breads may be used to make soup.

Pennsylvania's Disgrace.

[From the N. Y. Sun.] In its scandalous hurry to get the convict Kemble and his bribery associates out of jail, the Pennsylvania Board of Pardons stopped at nothing. This Board is supposed to be governed by certain inflexible rules, drawn in the interest of justice:

Notice of every application for pardon must be given to the Judge who tried the case. This was not done.

Notice must be given also to the District Attorney, or attorney who prosecuted the case, in order that he may be present in behalf of the Commonwealth; he must be furnished in advance with the grounds or reasons on which the application is based, and no other grounds than those of which he has been notified must be entertained by the Board. This was not obeyed. District Attorney Hollinger, who prosecuted the bribery cases, says that he was told on the afternoon of April 29 to appear before the Board at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the following day; but the grounds on which the application was made were not disclosed to him.

Again, no application for pardon must be considered until it has been on file with the Board for at least ten days, together with the papers on which it is based. "In no instance," continues the rule, "will this rule be relaxed." It was more than relaxed in the case of the convict Kemble and the others, it was thrown overboard altogether.

Another rule of the Board of Pardons provides that no application will be considered if presented to any individual member of the Board. But the application of the convict Kemble for a pardon must have been presented in advance to Henry W. Palmer, Attorney-General of the State and a member of the Board of Pardons, for Palmer was not present at the session of the Board when Kemble's case came up, and yet his signature appeared on the recommendation which was immediately despatched to Gov. Hoyt to receive the hasty approval of that dishonored official.

But it is almost farcical to discuss this Board's outrageous violations of its own rules. Kemble had to be kept out of a striped suit at any cost, for Kemble was desperate, and he held the power of life and death over reputations better than his own.

A large stock of spring clothing just received at Clarksons', Annapolis. Young man, if you want to marry, they can fit you out. For plow-shapes go to Clarksons' at Annapolis. They have diamond and shovel moulds, both finished and unfinished; also finished bull-tongues, double shovel blades twisting shovels, with bolts all complete; plow-steel,—in fact, everything needed in the "plow" line.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress	\$15.00
For State Offices	10.00
For State Senator	10.00
For Representative	7.50
For County Offices	5.00
For Township Offices	2.50
Terms:	cash in advance.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS MABREY as a candidate for State Senator from the 24th Senatorial District of Missouri, subject to the decision of the Democratic Senatorial Convention.

TO CONTRACTORS!

Bids for Building Public School-House.

IRONTON, MO., May 10th, 1880. Sealed bids for building a Brick School-House in the City of Iron County, Missouri, will be received by the Iron County School Board until the 31st of May, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon. The bids to be made from the plans and specifications adopted by said School Board, and which can be seen at the Iron County Register office. Said building to be completed by the 20th day of October, 1880.

TERMS: One-half to be paid when the building is under roof, and the remainder when completed and accepted by the Board. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids received by
N. C. GRIFFITH, Sec'y Board,
Iron County, Mo.

UNTIRING--ENERGETIC!

Keeping Pace with the Season's Demand!

IS THE REPUTATION THE

ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE,

BY MRS. LOPEZ,

HAS GAINED!

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On Account of the Revival of Business, We Have Bought a Larger and Finer Assortment of

Dress Goods,

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THAN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR!

We Call the Especial Attention of the Ladies to Our

Dress Goods Department,

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CASHMERES,	CASHMERE EFFECTS,	MOHAIRS,	BUNTING,
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NO NEED TO SEND OFF FOR ABOVE GOODS. We will always be glad to match our goods with any sample sent for.

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THE TRUTH OF OUR STATEMENT.

We wish to announce that our

SPRING OPENING

OF

MILLINERY

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE

First Monday in May, 1880,

And we will then exhibit the finest importations of French Flowers, Hats and Millinery Goods of all descriptions.

We extend to the Ladies a cordial invitation to examine our styles and prices.

MRS. S. LOPEZ.

P. S.—A new line of Carpets, from 25 cents and upwards.